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the wealth of the men who employ them? Does the millionaire pay little to the man who gratifies his caprices? These and other questions demand the fullest discussion. It will be easy to reply to the book as an advocate might do, with a view merely to producing an adverse popular impression. A reply that will satisfy a candid student must take the same level of thought that the author takes, and must argue the questions at issue at even greater length and with more completeness than he has done. The work is tantalizingly incomplete at some most important points. Cavillers will say that it comes by leaps to its chief conclusions. It should be—I venture to record the opinion that it can be—answered in full; and the author should make a later and more complete statement of his own position. By such means may we arrive at a completer knowledge of the working of protection than economic science has thus far afforded.

J. B. CLARK.

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JOHN JAY. By GEORGE PELLEW. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Pp. vi and 374. 1890.

This is the twenty-first biography in the "American Statesmen Series," and appropriately appears in the centennial year of the establishment of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Pellew has carefully studied the "Jay MSS." and a digest of the "Stevens MSS." of diplomatic correspondence, besides other official documents relating to foreign affairs and the existing lives of Jay. He has also had the invaluable assistance of his uncle, John Jay, of New York, the grandson of the first chief justice. He has endeavored to accurately set forth the part that Jay took in public life, and to give a more extended account of his private life than is contained in any existing biography. As a result, we have a very instructive and readable book, less brilliant in its rhetoric than some volumes of the series, but not surpassed in its

spirit of impartiality, careful statement and fullness of references to authorities. In the thirteen chapters the author gives us an account of Jay in his youth, as a conservative Whig leader, revolutionary leader, constructive statesman and Judge, President of Congress, Minister to Spain, negotiator of peace in 1782, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Chief Justice of the United States, special envoy to Great Britain in 1794, Governor of New York, and Jay in retirement from 1801 to 1829, the year of his death. Among the most important chapters are the two devoted to the peace negotiations of 1782. New information, never before contained in any biography of Jay, has been used to prove that Jay was correct in his suspicions of Vergennes' hostility to the interests of the United States in the negotiations for peace. Here Mr. Pellew has had the valuable assistance of John Jay, the author of the chapter on this subject in "Winsor's Narrative and Critical History of America," and he has ably sustained what Morse has admitted in his "Life of Franklin," that "the vital merit in the conduct of this difficult negotiation rests with Jay." While vindicating Jay's right to this honor, he has been entirely fair to the merits of the other negotiators, and, indeed, throughout the volume his fairness to others has been a marked characteristic.

To all those whose knowledge of John Jay obtained at school is summed up in the two facts of his having been the first Chief Justice and the negotiator of a peace of 1794, this book will be of great service and in the nature of a revelation. Whether as politician, diplomatist, justice, administrator or private citizen, Jay's character was such an exceptional one in its purity, serenity and firmness, as to deserve the careful study of all who wish to elevate our public morals and believe in the power of example.

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